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SECTION A – CONTEXT ANALYSIS

RESEARCH ON THE FIELD

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Information resources to the context analysis:

Published materials

- ISTAT (Italy's National Statistical Institute), *Datawarehouse Population Census 2001*, www.istat.it
- ISTAT, *Population Census 1991*, www.istat.it
- ISTAT, *Datawarehouse Industry and Services Census 2001*, www.istat.it
- Provincia di Napoli, *Annual Statistical Report 2001(Rapporto 2001)*
- Provincia di Napoli, *Annual Statistical Report 2004(Rapporto 2004)*
- Municipality of Ercolano (Comune di Ercolano), *Statistical Data*, www.comune.ercolano.na.it.
- Asmez, *Statistical Data*, www.asmez.it/ercolano/numeri.htm
- Provveditorato agli Studi di Napoli, *Report 1998*
- Miur, *Statistical Data 2002/2003*, www.istruzione.it/anagrafica_scuole

Information from interviews to organisation

Further information has been provided by the following organisations:

No.	Organisation
1.	Torre del Greco Employment Office (Centro per l'impiego di Torre del Greco)
2.	Regional Employment Agency (ARLAV)
3.	Portici Policy District (Commissariato di Portici)
4.	Rehabilitation services for drugs addicted (Ser.T)
5.	Tilgher Secondary School (Istituto Superiore Tilgher)

Methodology

Most of the data has been collected from published materials. Further information has been obtained through a direct contact to the above mentioned organisations. In order to obtain the data concerning the labour market features, it was necessary to visit the ARLAV.

Organizational and operative troubles encountered

The most relevant trouble encountered for delivering the context analysis was the lack of disaggregated data at municipal level, especially those concerning the labour market and the legal/illegal statistics. In fact some of the required data are easily available at national and regional level but not at municipal level. This is due to the general structure of the national statistical system. In particular, activity and inactivity rates of 2001 are not currently available, as data about employment and unemployment are missing. Such lack has been partially filled by the data of active population in 2001, the employment rates in 1991 and the activity, employment and unemployment rates of 2001 related to the territorial administration nearest to Ercolano, that is "Sistema Locale del Lavoro di Napoli".

SECTION I

CHAPTER I – General Context

NOTE: the items written in cursive characters are not available

I.1.1 Social and Economic conditions

- Population disaggregated per age groups and sex

Tab. 1 Resident population disaggregated per sex – ISTAT 2001

	male	Female	Total
ERCOLANO	27.793	28.945	56.738

Tab. 2 Resident population increase – ISTAT

	1981	1991	2001
ERCOLANO	58.310	61.233	56.738

Tab.3 Resident population increase rate - ISTAT

	1981-91	1991-01
ERCOLANO	5%	-7,3%

Tab. 4 Population disaggregated per age groups- ISTAT 2001

	0 - 15	16 - 29	30 - 44	45 - 59	60 - 74	Over 74	Totale
ERCOLANO	11.301	13.797	11.848	10.696	6.582	2.514	56.738

- Age Profile (ratio between population under 15 and over 65 and population from 15 to 65)

-

INDICATOR	VALUE
Age Profile	45,81

ISTAT 2001

- Population density (ratio between total population and surface area)

INDICATOR	VALUE
Population density	2.785,1

Provincia di Napoli 2001

- Immigration rate (ratio between immigrated inhabitants and total population)

INDICATORE	VALUE
Immigration rate	0,25%
Resident stranger population increase between 1998 and 2000	6,72%

ISTAT 2000

- Family nucleus on the basis of the number of cohabiting persons

- Families mono/bi parental (single parent)

- Families with children on the basis of the number of children

Tab.5 Families and families nucleus by type - Istat 2001

Number of Families	Family nucleus	couples without children	couples with children	single man with children	single women with children
16.769	15.018	2.642	10.413	341	1.622

INDICATOR	VALUE
Families with children	69,34%
Average number of member per household	3,38

ISTAT 2001

I.1.2 Labour local market features

NOTE: The activity and inactivity rates 2001 are not available currently, since data about employment and unemployment are missing. Such a lack has been partially filled by the data of 2001 active population, the employment rates of 1991 and the activity, employment and unemployment rates related of 2001 to the territorial administration nearest to Ercolano, that is “Sistema Locale del Lavoro di Napoli”.

- Activity rates disaggregated per sex and age groups (ratio between the labour force as a percentage of the population of working age [from 15 to 64 y.o.]

INDICATOR	VALUE
Active population	68%
Active male population	33%
Active female population	35%
Naples SL activity rate	44,1%

ISTAT 2001

- Inactivity rates disaggregated per sex and age groups (ratio between inactive population and total population [0-14 and > 65 y.o.])

INDICATOR	VALUE
Inactive population rate	31%
Inactive population rate of men	15%
Inactive population rate of women	16%

ISTAT 2001

- Employment rates disaggregated per sex and age groups (ratio between persons in employment as a percentage of the population of working age [from 15 to 64 y.o.])

INDICATOR	VALUE
employment rate	20,0%
Naples SL employment rate	32,7%

ISTAT 1991; 2001

- Unemployment rates disaggregated per sex and age groups (ratio between unemployed and actively seeking work persons as a percentage of the labour force)

INDICATOR	VALUE
Unemployment rate	44,3%
Naples SL unemployment rate	25,8%

ISTAT 1991; 2001

- *Youth unemployment rates (ratio between unemployed and actively seeking work young persons of 15-24 y.o. as a percentage of the labour force of the same age)*

- Number of persons registered in the employment lists disaggregated per sex and age groups (ratio between persons 15 to 64 y.o. registered and active population)

Tab.6 Number of persons registered in the employment lists at 31/12/03 disaggregated per sex and age groups – Centro per l'impiego di Torre del Greco

	0-18	18 - 25	More than 25	Total
Male	532	4.566	11.527	16.625
Female	241	2.770	7.562	10.573
Total				27.198

- Long-term¹ unemployment rates (ratio between unemployed and actively seeking work persons as a percentage of the labour force)

Tab.7 Number of long-term unemployed persons - Centro per l'impiego di Torre del Greco

	Number
Persons registred in the unemployment lists from more than 24 months (31/12/2003)	6.806

- Entrepreneurial Vocation of the area (Number of enterprises and companies for sector of activity)

Tab.8 Enterprises, local units and employed for economic sector – ISTAT 2001

Economic Sector	Number of enterprises	Local Units	Employed	Co.Co.Co. Employed	Part-time
INDUSTRY	390	403	1.519	4	5
TRADE	967	1013	1.490	21	7
OTHER SERVICES	625	786	1.790	47	1
Total:	1.982	2202	4.799	72	13

¹ > 12 months

Tab.9 Local units and employed for business type – ISTAT 2001

Business Type	Local Units	Employed	Co.Co.Co. Employed	Part-time	Volunteers
PRIVATE ENTERPRISE	2.069	4.951	76	14	0
PUBLIC INSTITUTION	33	1.509	97	0	14
NO PROFIT INSTUTION	100	148	14	1	1.229
Total:	2.202	6.608	187	15	1.243

Tab.10 Enterprises for economic sector and employed size – ISTAT 2001

	1	2	3—5	6--9	10-- 15	16-- 19	20-- 49	50-- 99	100-- 199	250-- 499	TOTAL
INDUSTRY	192	62	79	27	15	4	10	–	1	–	390
TRADE	737	118	91	16	3	–	2	–	–	–	967
OTHER SERVICES	461	77	57	14	7	1	3	1	4	–	625

Tab.11 Number of enterprises for sector of activity – ISTAT 2001

Sector of activity	Enterprises
AGRICULTURE, HUNTING, SYLVICULTURE	4
FISHING, FISH-BREEDING AND RELATED SERVICES	22
MANUFACTURING	206
ENERGY, WATER, GAS	1
CONSTRUCTION	157
TRADE, GARAGES	967
HOTELS AND RESTAURANT	94
TRANSPORT, STORAGE AND COMMUNICATION	60
FINANCIAL BROKERAGE	27
PROPERTY COMPANY, RENT, COMPUTER SCIENCE, RESEARCH	229
EDUCATION	14
HEALTH AND SOCIAL SERVICES	105
OTHER PUBLIC AND SOCIAL SERVICES	96

Total:	1.982
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- Number of Apprenticeship or Training contracts

Tab.12 Number of “Tirocini Formativi Regionali” (Regional training programs) and “Tirocini Formativi Interregionali” (Interregional training Programs) activated in Ercolano - ARLAV

	Number
“Tirocini formativi regionali” activated in Ercolano 2000-2001	16
“Tirocini formativi interregionali” activated in Ercolano 2002	0

Tab.13 Number of Ercolano Citizens involved in “Tirocini formativi regionali” and “Tirocini formativi interregionali” – ARLAV

	Number
Ercolano Citizens involved in “Tirocini formativi regionali” in 2000-2001	19
Ercolano Citizens involved in “Tirocini formativi regionali” in 2002	6
Ercolano Citizens involved in “Tirocini formativi interregionali” in 2003	1

- Number and types of youth job creation initiatives (e.g. in Italy Piani di Inserimento Professionale – PIP)

Tab.14 Number of PIP carried out in Ercolano and number of citizens (2000/2001) – ARLAV

	Number
PIP carried out in Ercolano	10
Ercolano citizens involved in PIP	21

- Number and type of current financial initiatives for youth enterprise creation (e.g. in Italy Prestito d'onore)

- Number and type of current projects and financial initiatives for DOs

There are two Current projects for DOs, both led by Tilgher (a secondary school):

- 1) “Progetto di Obbligo Formativo Ministeriale Operatore nelle strutture di promozione, programmazione e intermediazione turistica”

2) "Progetto Operatore nelle strutture ricettive e di produzione di tipicità locali"

I.1.3 Infrastructures at local level

- Ratio between bar, discotheques, pubs, amusement arcades, video arcades (and other services) and total population:

Tab. 15 gathering and entertainment meeting points – Comune di Ercolano (www.comune.ercolano.na.it)

	Number
Theatre	0
Cinema	0
Cultural, arts and recreational associations	23
Gathering and entertainment meeting points	11
Total	34

In the survey only the places with a young target have been considered

INDICATOR	VALUE
Ratio between bar, discotheques, pubs, amusement arcades, video arcades (and other services) and total population	5,99

- Ratio between Sport Centres and total population:

Tab.16 Number of Sport Centres – Comune di Ercolano (www.comune.ercolano.na.it)

	Number
Sport Centres	11

INDICATOR	VALUE
Ratio between Sport Centres and total population	1,9

- Ratio between voluntary associations supporting DOs and total population:

Tab.17 Number of voluntary associations – Comune di Ercolano (www.comune.ercolano.na.it)

	Number
--	---------------

Voluntary association	24
-----------------------	----

INDICATOR	VALUE
Ratio between voluntary associations supporting DOs and total population*	4,22

The data refer to the whole of the associations on the territory and not to the DOs oriented only.

- Ratio between Youth Clubs (Circoli) and total population:

Tab.18 Number of Youth clubs – Comune di Ercolano (www.comune.ercolano.na.it)

	Number
Youth Clubs	16

INDICATOR	VALUE
Ratio between Youth Clubs (Circoli) and total population	2,81

- Types of “open air” gathering places (squares, streets, parks, etc.)

The main “open air” gathering points are: **Piazza Pugliano, Piazza Trieste, Corso Italia, Corso Resina**. Many Young move to other neighbouring cities.

I.1.4 Legal-illegal statistics

- Number and type of crimes reported to the local police forces (ratio between the number of crimes reported and the total population)

Tab. 19 Number of crimes – Commissariato Portici-Ercolano

	Number
crimes reported in the period 1995-1999	4061

- *Youth crime rate (ratio between youth under 18 reported to the police and the total population of the same age group)*

- Number of drug abusers assisted by health services and rehabilitation services

Tab.20 Number of drug abusers assisted by health services and rehabilitation services

	Numero
Recorded at 31/12/2002	512
Assisted in 2002	170

Ser.T.

- Number of alcohol abusers assisted by health services and rehabilitation services

Tab.21 Number of alcohol abusers assisted by health services and rehabilitation services

	Numero
Registered at 31/12/2002	512
Assisted in 2002	170

Ser.T.

- *Incidence of black market turnover on the legal market turnover*

- *Crime and Disorder statistics*

I.1.5 Structures, equipments and supporting services addressed to DOs (except Education and Training supply)

- Number and types of Social Services (public and private)

- **Tab.22 Number and types of Social Services (public and private) - www.asmez.it/ercolano/numeri.htm**

	Number
Consultori familiari (Family counsellors)	1
Onda rosa (Social Services for Women)	1
CIAI-centro italiano adozioni internazionali (International Adoption Italian Center)	1
Assistenza oncologica (oncological aid)	1
AIDO - ass. italiana donatori organi – (organ donors italian association)	1
Linea verde AIDS - ospedale S. Paolo – (AIDS aid)	1
SANITEL - ass. infermieristica domiciliare 24 ore – (health services)	1
Tribunale del diritto del malato (ill rights court)	1
Linea verde droga (drugs services)	1
Tribunale per i minorenni di Napoli - adozioni	1

- Number of Employment Services:

There are not employment service in the municipality .

- *Number of Second Chance Schools*

- Number of private Training Centres:

Tab. 23 Number of private Training Centres - www.asmez.it/ercolano

	Number
Training Centres	3

- *Number of Counselling Services*

- Number of Social Co-operatives:

There are not Social Co-operatives

- Number of Family Counsellors

- **Tab.24 Number of Family Counsellors – www.asmez.it/ercolano**

	Number
Family counsellors	1

CHAPTER 2 – LOCAL AND TRAINING SYSTEMS

I.2.1 Local Education and Training at a glance

NOTE: The only senior secondary school on the territory is IST Tilgher, for which no data are available as regards education, dispersion and drop out

- Schooling rates (enrolment and attendance of the official age-group for a given level of education expressed as a percentage of the corresponding population) :

Tab.25 Schooling rates - Provveditorato agli studi di Napoli, 1998

INDICATOR	VALUE
Enrolled in elementary school out of total population	10,27%
Enrolled in junior secondary school out of total population	8,15%

- Dispersion rates (Students leaving with a formal qualification, except the ones transferred to other schools, + students not evaluated at the end of the year for having not attended the majority of the lessons + repeaters + students not evaluated at the end of the year for reasons unknown + failed students, for each school grade)

Tab.26 “Sporadically attending” students passed in Primary and Junior Secondary School - Provveditorato agli studi di Napoli, 1998

	Number
“Sporadically attending” students passed in Primary School out of total population	0,1%
“Sporadically attending” students passed in Junior Secondary School out of total population	2,8%

- Abandon rates (students not evaluated at the end of the year for having stopped attending the running school year, without a formal qualification + students not evaluated at the end of the year as having never attended lessons although enrolled to the school year, for each school grade)

Tab.27“sporadically attending” students failed in Primary and Junior Secondary School – Provveditorato agli studi di Napoli 1998

	Number
“Sporadically attending” students failed in Primary School out of total population	0,5%
“Sporadically attending” students failed in Junior Secondary School out of total population	10,8%

- Repetition rates (proportion of students from a cohort enrolled in a given grade at a given school-year who study in the same grade in the following school year)

Tab.28 repetition rates in Primary and Junior Secondary School Ripetenti scuola elementare e media inf. – Provveditorato agli studi di Napoli 1998

	Number
Repetition rate in Primary School	0,4%
Repetition rate in Secondary School	8%
Repetition rate in the Senior Secondary School Tilgher	14,1%

- Students-Teacher Ratio (average number of students per teacher at a specific level of education in a given school year)

	Number
Tilgher IST Students-Teacher Ratio	8

- Students-Classrooms Ratio (number of students enrolled/number of classrooms available per type of school and school level)

	Numero
Tilgher IST Students-Classrooms Ratio	21

I.2.2 Educational and Vocational Training infrastructures

- Number and type of Schools existing in the area

Tab.29 Number and type of Schools existing in the area - www.istruzione.it/anagrafica_scuole

	Number
Kindergarten*	10
Primary School*	13
Junior Secondary School*	4
Senior Secondary School*	4
University	0

*the data refer both to the schools established in Ercolano and to the branches of other schools with headquarters in other municipalities

- Number and type of Vocational Training Centres existing in the area

Tab.30 Number and type of Vocational Training Centres existing in the area– Provincia di Napoli, 2004

	Number
Vocational Training Centres	2

SECTION II

CHAPTER 1 - GENERAL CONTEXT

I.1.1 Social and Economic conditions

Tab. 1 Resident population disaggregated per sex – ISTAT 2001

	Male	Female	Total
ERCOLANO	27.793	28.945	56.738
P. NAPOLI	1.504.230	1.595.658	3.099.888
CAMPANIA	2.819.260	2.962.984	5.782.244
ITALIA	28.094.857	29.749.160	57.844.017

Tab.2 Population disaggregated per age groups – ISTAT 2001

	0-14	15-39	40-64	More than 65
ERCOLANO	19,9	38,6	29,9	11,5
P. NAPOLI	20	39,1	28,7	12
CAMPANIA	19	38,3	28,7	13,8
ITALIA	14,3	35,2	32,2	18,2

Tab.3 Age Profile – ISTAT 2001

	VALUE
ERCOLANO	45,8
P. NAPOLI	46,8
CAMPANIA	48,7
ITALIA	48,4

Tab. 4 Population density – ISTAT 2001

	VALUE
ERCOLANO	2.785,1
CAMPANIA	419,6
P. NAPOLI	2.612,2
ITALIA	189,1

Tab.5 Immigration rate – ISTAT 2000

	VALUE
ERCOLANO	0,25%
P. NAPOLI	1,04%
CAMPANIA	0,97%
ITALIA	2,19%

Tab.6 Families and families nucleus by type - Istat 2001

	Couples without children	Couples with children	single man with children	single women with children	Family nucleus	Number of Families
Ercolano	2642	10413	341	1622	15018	16.769
P. Napoli	150992	540553	20349	97734	809628	969.311
Campania	318626	1001395	35945	167598	1523564	1.862.857
Italia	4755427	9273942	362582	1738417	16130368	21.810.676

I.1.2 Labour local market features

Tab.7 Activity rate – ISTAT 2001

	VALUE
ERCOLANO	-
P. NAPOLI	43,21
CAMPANIA	44,13
ITALIA	48,45

Tab.8 Employment rate – ISTAT 2001

	VALUE
ERCOLANO	-
P. NAPOLI	32,82%
CAMPANIA	34,21%
ITALIA	43,83%

Tab.9 Unemployment rate – ISTAT 2001

	VALUE
ERCOLANO	-
P. NAPOLI	26,36%
CAMPANIA	22,49%
ITALIA	9,53%

Tab.10 Youth Unemployment rate (15-24 anni)

	VALUE
ERCOLANO	-
P. NAPOLI	67,05
CAMPANIA	59,76
ITALIA	28,20

Tab.11 Number of enterprises for sector of activity – ISTAT 2001

Sector of activity	Enterprises Ercolano	Enterprises P.Napoli	Enterprises Campania	Enterprises Italia
AGRICULTURE, HUNTING, SYLVICULTURE	4	120	777	25.971
FISHING, FISH-BREEDING AND RELATED SERVICES	22	116	168	8345
MINERAL INDUSTRY	0	31	160	3837
MANUFACTURING	206	17.591	34.503	542.876
ENERGY, WATER, GAS	1	44	104	1983
CONSTRUCTION	157	11.901	29.017	515.777
TRADE, GARAGES	967	63.210	117.316	1.230.731
HOTELS AND RESTAURANT	94	7.607	16.270	244.540
TRANSPORT, STORAGE AND COMMUNICATION	60	5.010	9.452	157.390
FINANCIAL BROKERAGE	27	3.037	5.405	81.870
HOTELS AND RESTAURANT	229	27.443	51.992	846.518
TRANSPORT, STORAGE AND COMMUNICATION	14	975	1.773	14.409
FINANCIAL BROKERAGE	105	8.693	15.750	180.450
OTHER PUBLIC AND SOCIAL SERVICES	96	7.921	15.668	229.269
TOTAL:	1.982	153.699	298.355	4.083.966

1.1.3 Infrastructures at local level

1.1.4 Legal-illegal statistics

1.1.5 Structures, equipments and supporting services addressed to DOs

CHAPTER 2 – LOCAL AND TRAINING SYSTEMS

I.2.1 Local Education and Training at a glance

Tab.12 Students enrolled in secondary schools - MIUR 2002/2003

	Licei classici	Licei scientifici	Istituti e scuole magistrali	Istituti professionali	Istituti tecnici	Istituti d'arte	Licei artistici	Total
ITALY	54.342	93.395	28.279	178.729	244.660	10.954	6.933	617.292
P.NAPOLI	384	1.967	335	6.169	6.321	0	0	15176
CAMPANIA	4.097	5.280	1.639	14.407	17.056	432	0	42.911

Tab.13 Classrooms in secondary schools– MIUR 2002/2003

	Licei classici	Licei scientifici	Istituti e scuole magistrali	Istituti professionali	Istituti tecnici	Istituti d'arte	Licei artistici	Total
ITALY	2.644	4.313	1391	9.154	12.155	595	342	617.292
P.NAPOLI	21	83	17	286	295	0	0	702
CAMPANIA	198	239	80	696	823	20	0	2.056

Tab. 14 Kindergarten and Primary schools: sides/classrooms for year – MIUR 2002/2003

	Kindergarten	Primari school Classrooms						Totale
	Sides	I	II	III	IV	V	pluriclassi	
Italy	41.100	26.426	26.479	26.684	27.011	27.757	3.654	138.011
P.NAPOLI	3.282	1.687	1.733	1.775	1.786	1.850	33	8.864
CAMPANIA	6.154	3.238	3.329	3.380	3.429	3.590	283	17.249

Tab. 15 Junior Primary schools: sides/classrooms for year – MIUR 2002/2003

	Classrooms			
	I	II	III	Total
ITALY	26.917	27.203	27.067	81.187
P. NAPOLI	2.052	2.048	2.072	6.172
CAMPANIA	3.747	3.768	3.797	11.312

Tab. 16 Kindergarten and Primary schools: Students attending for year – MIUR 2002/2003

	Scuola dell'infanzia	Primari school Students attending					
		Children	I	II	III	IV	V
ITALY	960.984	490.668	491.199	495.914	509.741	527.697	2.515.219
NAPOLI	78.048	32.183	33.937	34.311	35.249	36.733	172.413
CAMPANIA	144.386	59.320	62.284	63.294	66.136	68.873	319.907

Tab. 17 Junior Primary schools: students attending for year – MIUR 2002/2003

	Students attending			
	I	II	III	Totale
ITALY	575.217	568.459	557.773	1.701.449
NAPOLI	45.894	44.100	43.367	133.361
CAMPANIA	81.192	79.072	77.730	237.994

I.2.2 Educational and Vocational Training infrastructures

Tab.18 Educational Institutions – Miur 2002/2003

	Circoli didattici	Istituti comprensivi	Istituti principali di scuola secondaria di I grado	Istituti principali di scuola secondaria di II grado	Istituti d'istruzione superiore	Total
Campania	406	331	269	300	66	1.372
Italy	2.667	3.341	1.575	2.300	905	10.788
P. Napoli	224	119	142	153	21	659

Tab.19Number of schools – Miur 2002/2003

	Kindergarten	Primary school	Junior secondary school	Senior secondary school	Total
ITALY	13.571	16.183	7.023	4.927	41.704
CAMPANIA	1.698	1.669	759	519	4.645
P. NAPOLI	663	647	269	221	1.800

SECTION III

The population established at Ercolano accounts for 56.738 inhabitants, with a slight superiority of women (51%), in line with provincial, regional and national data. Table 2 shows a decrease of 7% of inhabitants between 1991 and 2001.

Analysing the data of residential population divided into age groups, the demographic framework shows such an interesting feature: the most representative age group is the one from 16 to 29 years, and more generally, the population under 45 years represents by far the major fraction compared to the population over 45 years. Such data are in line with national and provincial ones. (see Section 2 tab.2). The significance of such data grows if it is related to the dimensions of the Municipality of Ercolano: a sound presence of a young population can represent a potential resource for the territory even in the long run. Furthermore, considering the phenomenon, which the project Again-st abandon focuses on, it seems interesting to highlight the relative consistency of the school population (0 - 16 years).

The figure of the population density is particularly relevant: it shows to be, as the provincial data, extraordinarily consistent. It is six times as large as regional figures and fourteen times the national one (Section 2 tab.3)

In terms of absolute value, foreign population is not significant, even though in the break 1998-2000 the presence rose of 6%, and a future major consistency of the phenomenon becomes foreseeable.

Most households are composed by couples with children, while in the most of single-parent households, mothers are the head of the family.

The collected data, concerning the labour market features, can describe an overall situation that, in line with the province, the region and southern Italy, in general, looks critical, as a heavy young unemployment is in place in the area

The negative side of this phenomenon is amplified by the presence on the territory of organized criminality, which is able to recruit people among unemployed.

The economic and productive framework of Ercolano shows distinctive characteristics, which can be detected in all the municipalities of the Vesuvio area as well:

- excellent established production traditions, and specialised workers in some specific sectors (agricultural, food and wine production, flowers, naval building, manufacturing of lava and coral, clothing),
- a significant clustering of SME linked to the tertiary sector,
- a number of de-industrialised areas concerned in processes of reconversion
- a propension to innovate and diversify tourism industry, in order to give more visibility to local productive resources, opening up to new supply and establishing a sounder presence on national and international markets.

Analysing the area's entrepreneurial vocation in depth, a predominance of the trade sector (in line with provincial and regional data) can be detected, where most of the businesses and local units cluster, and the largest number of employed is recognised in the tertiary sector, defined in statistics as "other services". It is important to outline the dimension of such businesses: most of them count 1 or 2 employees only (tab.10).

As regards the impact of "flexible" job contracts on the number of employed, they seem very occasional. This is not due to a lack of flexibility on the Ercolano labour market, but to the effect of "underground labour market", which includes most of the "flexible" work relationships which, of course, elude statistical survey.

The description of the partition of the businesses into economic sectors, shown in Tab.11, confirms the prevalence of trade businesses on the territory, and shows the significance of manufacturing, real-estate and building enterprises. Yet, the analysis of statistical data is not sufficient at all, due to the incidence of underground labour, especially in agriculture (in the business of flowers growing), in the trade sector, (in the local market of Resina) and craftwork (in the manufacturing of coral)

With reference to training contracts, the number of "Tirocini Formativi" (educational training programs) has been detected. In tab.12 and 13 it is highlighted that the number of the citizens of Ercolano taking part to educational training programs, is higher than the number of the training programs activated in the territory. That is to say some young Ercolano citizens have committed in educational programs outside their municipality. The same analysis can be carried out for Professional Employment Plans

The situation of the infrastructures available for the young shows a contradiction: theatres or cinema are not present on the territory but there are a lot of different kinds of associations, often devoted to the young. Among these associations the catholic ones have a relevant position.

There aren't many open informal gathering spaces on the territory: there are only two squares and many young leave the city to spend their spare time in other neighbouring cities.

Because of the incomplete data about the crime impact on Ercolano, it is not possible to describe specifically the phenomenon. However, the data collected (though incomplete), added to a direct knowledge of the territory, allow to show a strong presence of the organized crime: rival families constitute criminal aggregation assuming the shape of real "clan". They fight against each other with the purpose of getting the full control of the illegal "black" market and of the drugs commerce. The "camorra" is deeply embedded in the territory and the cases of bloody violence in the town's streets are frequent. It seems obvious that the presence of "camorra" foster the widening of black market and drugs addiction.

Concerning the local educational and training system, it can be noticed, first of all, that only one secondary school is present on the territory.

The tables highlight that the difficulty of maintaining a regular educational path improves in correspondence to higher degree of education. So, the young from 14 to 16, considered the target of the project, seem to be the age class with the highest drop out danger.

In spite of the lack of specific statistical information concerning the DOs, from the data concerning the "sporadically attending pupils" and the ones who repeat their course at school, the relevance of the DOs phenomenon in the territory can be understood.

SWOT ANALYSIS

STRENGTHS	WEAKNESSES
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ relevant presence of young population ▪ several associations, catholic and young clubs above all ▪ projects for the DOs directed by schools and religious association ▪ relevant natural resources ▪ relevant archaeological and historical resources 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ wide diffusion of the DOs phenomenon ▪ high level of unemployment rates (above all for the young) ▪ organised crime established on the territory ▪ wide diffusion of the "black" market ▪ diffusion of drugs assumption ▪ strong presence of underground workers ▪ lack of statistical information on the DOs phenomenon ▪ lack of theaters and cinemas ▪ high population density ▪ small number of production businesses ▪ limited exploitation of touristic resources
OPPORTUNITIES	THREATS
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ strong concern of the political institutions for the area's development ▪ projects and economical resources for the promotion of the territory ▪ immigrated population increasing 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ abandon of the area by the best skilled young workers ▪ young recruited by criminal organizations ▪ strong attraction by neighbouring areas for spare time

The outlined items are the one which are more related to the DOs phenomenon

SECTION B – INTERVIEWS

1. IDENTIFICATION OF STRUCTURES INTERVIEWED

Formal and Institutional Organizations

Code	Organizations
F 01	Provincia di Napoli, Osservatorio per la programmazione scolastica (Ref. dr Mauriello)
F 02	Comune di Ercolano, Ufficio Servizi Sociali (Ref. dr Arena)
F 03	Comune di Napoli, Servizio programmazione educativa (Ref. dr D'Esposito)
F 04	Provincia di Napoli, Assessorato alle politiche formative (Ref. dr Cortese)
F 05	Centro per l'Impiego Torre del Greco (Ref. dr Ferrara)
F 06	Tilgher (Ref. dr Forgione)
F 07	IAL (Ref. dr Cirillo)

Informal Structures

Code	Association
IF 01	A.C. Luigi Ferrara (Ref. dr De Luca) [Football Association]
IF 02	Artepolis (Ref. dr Rodriguez) [Theatre and Music Association]
IF 03	ACLI (Ref. dr Cristadoro) [Recreational Association]
IF 04	Helios (Ref. dr Palumbo) [Cultural Association]
IF 05	Parrocchia SS Salvatore (Ref. dr Donnarumma) [Small Chapel]
IF 06	Parrocchia S. Maria del Pilar (Ref. dr Incoronato) [Small Chapel]

Legend

F= Formal and Institutional Organisations
IF= Informal Structures

2. RESEARCH ON THE FIELD

- The staff involved in carrying out interviews and reports has been composed of three fieldworkers: Filippo Carrozza (CISL), Francesco Gombia (Stoà) and Imma Lizio (Studio Staff), coordinated from Antonio Follo (CISL), Ilaria Sorrentino (Stoà) and Matilde Marandola (Studio Staff).
- The methodology adopted consisted of interviews on the field following phone contact with the interested structures.
- The interviews have been addressed to formal and informal structures/organizations. The formal structures have been contacted on the basis of a mailing list, , the contact with informal structures has been more complex instead, for a sort of initial distrust in the interview and for their mistrust in local institutions.

An essential contribution to capture this informal part has been furnished by dr. Follo (Cisl) that has timely contacted dr. Cristadoro (Acli President) and thanks to him the various associations working on the territory have been interviewed.

3. RESULTS

3.1 Data Description

Item 1 - LOGISTICS (VENUES)

Commento [.1]: Mancanza di tempo

Commento [.2]: Non hanno struttura

	F01	F02	F03	F04	F05	F06	F07	IF01	IF02	IF03	IF04	IF05	IF06
Rooms/open spaces available		8			4	10	3	NO	3	4	5	8	5
Equipment- TVs, music centres, disco, gaming machines, snooker/pool tables					3	SI	SI	YES	SI	1	1	5	-
Training/entertainment (e.g. computers, projectors, etc.)		4			SI	SI	SI	NO	no	4	1	4	5
Catering, cooking, and eating					no	SI	no	NO	no	0	0	SI	YES
Rest areas (e.g. reception/foyer, common room, etc.)		3			SI	SI	SI	NO	no	1	1	1	NO
Sports equipment		1			no	SI	no	YES	no	5	0	1	NO
Other equipment/facilities		2			no	SI	no	NO	SI	0	0	1	NO
premises inspected or checked regularly		2				SI		YES		SI	SI	SI	NO
sources of funding		GOV L.A			no	GOV	L.A	AUTO	L.A	L.A S	L.A S	L.A S P.C	AUTO

The environment where services are supplied affects, positively or negatively, users behaviour of acceptance or repulsion. By the interviews carried out, it can be deduced that all the structures have available rooms, where Dos have the chance to establish different kinds of relationships with their peers and with structures owners. Three formal structures have not released any data.

N/P=NOT REACHED

L.A= LOCAL AUTHORITY

S.= SUBSCRIPTION

P.C.=

Item 2 - TIMETABLES

The following questions are to find out how much the venue and facilities are used at both 'normal' and 'other' times and if the venue and facilities are used as an unofficial meeting place.

	F01	F02	F03	F04	F05	F06	F07	IF01	IF02	IF03	IF04	IF05	IF06
Opening times	9/12 15/18	9/12 16/19	9/12 15/18	9/12 15/18	08/14 16/18	8/20	9/12 15/16	16/18	no	15/18	15/18	16/21	11/22
Flexibility of opening times	no	si	no	no	no	no	SI	No	si	si	16/20	si	Yes
Parts of the building used for a number of different activities at the same time	si	0	si	si	no	yes	SI	No	si	si	2	1	Yes
Parts of the premises or environs open and available when the main building or facility is closed	no	1	no	no	no	yes	no	Yes	si	no	0	si	No
Parts of the premises or environs used informally by young people	no	0	no	no	si	no	SI	Yes	si	si	no	si	Yes
What age are they in particular?		0			+20	14- 18/19	16/18	6/16	>14	15/18	6/15	10/25	5- 21+
Other premises or facilities that are used by young people (This could be a sports field, training location, etc.).	no	3	no		no	yes	no	no	si	si	no	si	No

The available data, show that the timetables proposed by the formal and informal structures do not meet the drop outs life style. The adoption of flexible timetables and the diversification and extension of time ranges, could be estimated as qualitatively relevant factors. Therefore the data highlight that these structures are attended by young aged 14 to 25.

Item 3 - RULES/ENTRY REQUIREMENTS/FEEES

	F01	F02	F03	F04	F05	F06	F07	IF01	IF02	IF03	IF04	IF05	IF06
<u>Organisation or premises</u>													
Entry fee	no		no	no	no	No	no	Yes	no	no	no	no	No
Subscription	no	1	no	no	no	No	si	No	no	si	si	si	No
Other fees (e.g. hire of equipment, etc)	no		no	no	no	no	-	No	no	no	no	no	No
<u>Does it have any</u>													
Facilities for paying	no	0	no	no	no	-	si	Yes	no	no	si	no	-
Discounts	no	0	no	no	no	-	si	Yes	no	si	si	no	-
Promotions	no	0	no	no	no	-	si	No	no	no	si	no	-
age restriction	no	0	no	no	no	Yes	si	Yes	si	no	no	no	No
organisation's constitution	no	si	no	no	no	Yes	si	No	si	si	si	si	Yes
Are there membership rules?	si	no	si	si	si	Yes	si	Yes	si	no	si	si	Yes
Is there a dress code?	no	no	no	no	no	No	no	Yes	no	no	no	no	No
Required by all who attend	no	no	no	no	no	-	no	Yes	no	si	no	no	-
Required for specific activities (e.g. sport)	no	no	no	no	no	Yes	no	Yes	no	no	no	no	-
ground rules` covering acceptable behaviour	no	no	no	no	no	Yes	no	Yes	no	si	si	si	Yes
Do those who meet behave in a socially acceptable way	si	si	si	si	si	Yes	si	Yes	si	si	si	si	Yes
instances of anti-social behaviour	no	no	no	no	no	Yes	no	Yes	no	no	si	no	No
sanctions/discipline have to be applied?	no	no	no	no	no	yes	no	yes	no	no	no	no	No

In few of such structures there is an association fee which limits the client group's access.
The scarce formalization of the rules that regulates the access and use of the services, affects positively their fruition.
In addition to the socially accepted behavioural codes, all the structures, both informal and formal are often characterized by the adoption of membership rules like respect and communication. Only two structures have a dress code required for specific activities.

Item 4 - SERVICES PROVIDED

Most organisations that young people access have support agencies that are either part of the organisation or can be called upon to provide guidance, support or control.

	F01	F02	F03	F04	F05	F06	F07	IF01	IF02	IF03	IF04	IF05	IF06
<u>As part of the organisation</u>													
service		5								2	1		
availability		si								si	si		
service monitored		si								si	si		
service evaluated		si								si	si		
<u>As a free service that can be accessed</u>													
service										1		8	
service monitored										si		si	
service evaluated										si		si	
<u>As a bought or fee charging service</u>													
service										1			
availability										si			
service monitored										si			
service evaluated										si			
<u>As a legal requirement</u>													
availability													
service monitored													
service evaluated													

A structure providing a wide range of services is considered more attractive than a structure specialized in specific and limited services.
 From the available data it is clear that only three structures provide some services to young people, either as a part of the organisation or as a fee.

Item 5 - TERRITORIAL AREA/ 'TRAVEL TO' ACTIVITY

	F01	F02	F03	F04	F05	F06	F07	IF01	IF02	IF03	IF04	IF05	IF06
Do the young people meeting in this area and coming to your organisation usually:													
live in this neighbourhood	no	si	no	no	si	No	si	Yes	si	si	si	si	Yes
come from the outskirts	no	no	no	no	si	yes	si	no	si		si	si	no

Commento [.3]: Non hanno contatto

By the interviews realized it's clear that the young people meeting in this area and coming to the organisation interwied, usually live in the neighbourhood and come from the outskirts.

Item 6 - INFORMATION/ADVERTISING STRATEGIES

	F01	F02	F03	F04	F05	F06	F07	IF01	IF02	IF03	IF04	IF05	IF06
Specific targeted materials	2	3	1	no	1	Yes	2	Yes	6		si	si	No
Materials that include the client group	si		si	no	si	Yes	si	No	si			si	No
Information/materials that are of relevance	si		si	no	si	Yes	si	Yes	si			si	No
information/materials worked out by Your structure	si		si	no	si	Yes	si	Yes	si	si	si	si	No
worked out by national and local government, education, police, voluntary bodies, charities etc	no	si	no	no	si	yes	no	no	no	si	si	si	no

Commento [.4]: Osservatorio provvede ai materiali loro monitorano solo

Commento [.5]: Bollettino per corsi di fomrazione

Commento [.6]: Canzoni teatro attività artistiche.

70% of the structures interwied, use specific targeted information/materials, worked out by themself. Only a little part of these structures use information/materials worked out by national and local government, education, police, charities.

Item 7 – STAFF

Staff	F01	F02	F03	F04	F05	F06	F07	IF01	IF02	IF03	IF04	IF05	IF06
Total number of staff		30			7	15/30	4	7	5	15	20	50	35
Number of managers		1			2	2	2	1	1	5	5	30	1
Number of staff working with young people					7	All	3	7	5	10/30	20	30	35
Number of staff directly involved with drop out and excluded young people					7	All	4	no	5	3/15	20	10	35
<u>What training is available?</u>													-
Within initial professional programmes		no			no	No	no	no	si	si	no	No	No
As part of continuous professional development		si			si	no	no	no	si	si	si	si	no

The structures have not a skilled staff that deals with drop outs. The difference between formal and informal structures is based on the level of knowledge of the drop out phenomenon. That means that if formal structures know the problem and adopt behavioural strategies, the informal ones have a direct contact with these young. They work out the information collected by others (schools, institutions etc.)

3.2 Analysis of results

Context

The presence of Drop Out phenomenon in the local area is estimated between a range of 32% and 5%. The services offered to young aged 14-16 that left the compulsory educational path, according to the interviewed structures are: school projects, regional training courses, activities aimed to promoting social relations among the users. Only in SS Salvatore Parish Drop Outs they do not attend this structure because, according to dr. Donnarumma (Priest), this area has an office feature. The places where they usually meet in this area are card-rooms, clubs, roads, the main reason is that they have not other interests since their poor background. A common feature shared by fieldworkers was that the Dos don't use a intelligible language, they use dialect. Drop Outs are suspicious and impulsive people and they have to overcome an initial phase of distrust.

The environment where services are supplied affects, positively or negatively, users behaviour of acceptance or repulsion. The availability of different spaces according to the wide panel of services offered by structures, is generally estimated as a qualitative and relevant aspect because they have the chance to establish different kinds of relationships with their peers or with structures owners.

Staff

By the interviews carried out, it can be deducted that on the basis of structure activities Drop Outs are followed by skilled operators or not. The main reasons for negative answers are: there are not educators; there is a small number of family counsellors owed to the reduced costs of public administration; structures have not notice of a real difference in their behaviour between Dos and youth of the same age and they underline how Drop Outs are opened to dialogue as the others.

In the case of positive answers, Drop Outs are followed by specific operators and the main competences requested to operators that have to deal with this client group could be first, the ability to observe and to communicate with them without imposing any own code; then a careful listening. These young people don't have a real awareness of their condition because they seem to be in line with the social contest.

The members of interviewed structures underline the necessity of skilled personnel for dealing with Dos.

Evaluation of the service offered

The interviewed structures adopt specific systems to verify and measure the results of service offered, such as indirect verifications, monitoring, questionnaires, presence and interest.

In a small number of these structures there are no evaluation systems for monitoring users satisfaction, since the interviewed subjects considered the service provided effective and because the analysis of the aspects of Dos phenomenon is mainly based on the account rendering.

The most effective elements to meet the needs expressed by these young people are movement and amusement, gathering time, sport, meetings; the least effective are voluntary services and interpersonal relationships. Furthermore, Dos are usually attracted by everything is against the formal rules.

From the available data, it can be deducted that thanks to Tilger and Helios, on the basis of their activities, there was a Drop Outs re-enter in the compulsory education and training path.

Communication within the service

As mentioned before, Dos have no communication problems among them, since they use the same verbal code. They usually stay together in a group and prevalently have relations with other Drop Outs more than the with same aged 14-16.

Drop Outs have specific behavioural and communicative modalities when they refer to each others, they always move their hands while speaking, they have their own jargon, and they often use dialect.

A distance of communicative codes is underlined between the formal structures and these young.

The informative materials are produced on this purpose by the same structures and are based on graphic appeal, message brevity excluding public poster because they'll never read these typologies of materials.

Communication of the service

Concerning promotion and advertising activities the elements considered are:

- users typology;
- users age;
- typology of informative tools such as local journal, direct contact; internet;
- modalities of local dissemination such as meeting, school, etc.

The elements that resulted to be mostly effective and efficient to “reach” and “catch” these young are local networks and taking advantage of the “one to one” exchange of information.

In general these materials are easily accessible by users.

Suggestions

The modalities, tools and typologies of resources, to be used in order to support and improve the actions of social, cultural and educational reintegration of these young, could be informal networks, sport area, job regional course, a new educational system like in Germany, direct contact with them, presence of institution .

In particular dr. D'Esposito suggests that families collaboration is very important against dispersion, such as the relax activities realized for the mothers (aerobic and kitchen courses) and to involve Drop Outs to re-enter and to favour a new type of approach to the school.

In conclusion it is possible to evidence that the attractiveness that Drop Outs ascribe to the informal gathering places, if compared with the institutional and formal structures, is due to specific organizational choices and qualitative factors such as their easier accessibility, the wide panel of services offered, the absence of formal rules and in particular the opportunity to establish relationships with their peers and other users.

Besides, in several interviews, it has been very difficult to analyze the drop out phenomenon because, according these structures, these young aged 14-16 are already facing problems much more critical than leaving educational path. We listened about to some stories of pregnancy and drugs of young aged 14-15.

4. SYNTHESIS AND RECCOMANDATIONS

The research has all in all confirmed one of the main hypothesis advanced in the protocol: informal structures can better and more catch the DOs. This seems to be the consequence of the fact that being a DO is a condition of informality, because it gets out of common general education paths. In the informal structures, where operators have less bounds and are more motivated, a communication plan between two actors is easier to establish, because they both live in the same scope of informality. A high coherence between hypothesis and facts can be detected in the results of the interviews. By the answers given as regards the access to the structures (timetables, logistics), it is confirmed the hypothesis that those structures having the necessary room to provide services, are more attractive for DOs. In other words having the room and the equipment to provide services is an important factor of the analysis.

Even the flexibility of opening time is a positive fact to consider as structures which have longer opening time have higher chances to catch DOs, who have a lot of spare time, spent usually in the street.

The absence of restrictions to the access to services is a main requirement. DOs are the product of a social and economic condition which shows up in poor households: this is the reason why they would not have access to the structures with an entry fee.

Another result of the interviews is the fact that not necessarily a structure providing a wide range of services is felt positively by DOs. This corrects the hypothesis advanced as regards services' nature, highlighting that DO can consider positively even a structure specialised in only one kind of service.

Another aspect which has been confirmed instead, is that DOs are groups which are not willing to move. It can be said that the phenomenon of abandon and the consequent formation of groups of DOs is closely linked to the territory; such groups express a strong sense of belonging of to their quarter.

The most effective ways of interaction and communication with DOs are obviously the ones which can adjust to their language and their culture. For the operators the possibility they have to transfer information and messages is closely linked to their ability to learn and to utilize DOs' socio-cultural and language features. The most important ability is understanding the spoken language, the symbols, the fashion or values, in order to tune on their frequency and try to interact and transfer information.

Specifically trained personnel has been found seldom in the interviewed structures. Yet, it must be said that even not specifically trained personnel has achieved a good level of interaction with DOs.